The People's Korea

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Presidential Message to WPC Meeting

President Kim Il Sung on April 24 sent a message to a meeting of the World Peace Council. In the message, the President stressed that it is an urgent question in defending peace in Asia and the world "to withdraw U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea and turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear free, peace zone."

The message reads in part:

It is an important meeting in strengthening the unity of the world peace forces and expanding and developing the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement.

To avert the danger of a new world war, a thermonuclear war and defend peace and security of the world all the peace forces should closely unite and scathingly expose and denounce the imperialists' policies of aggression and war everywhere and wage an active struggle to check the arms race, frustrate the scheme to militarize the outer space and reduce nuclear weapons and, furthermore, totally abolish them.

Along with this, they should establish nuclear free, peace zones in many parts of the world and steadily expand them.

The Korean Peninsula is the place where the danger of nuclear war is most threatening today.

Nowhere else in the world nuclear weapons of various types are so densely deployed as in south Korea.

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Korean Leader Celebrates Armed Forces Day

On April 25, President Kim Il Sung who is also Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army (KPA), visited a KPA unit to congratulate the officers and men of the People's Army on the 54th anniversary of the founding of the KPA.

At the age of 20, the young General Kim Il Sung founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army on April 25, 1932, to bring about a great turn in the Korean communist and national liberation movements.

The President was accompanied by Mr. Kim Jong Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, member of the Party Central Military Commission and Secretary of the Party Central Committee.

He was met there by Mr. O Jin U, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, member of the Party Central Military Commission and Minister of People's Armed Forces; General O Guk Ryol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, member of the Party Central Military Commission and Chief of General Staff of the KPA; generals Li Ul Sol and Kim Gwang Jin and colonel generals Li Bong Won and Cho Myong Rok, members of the WPK Central Committee; and other generals of the KPA and commanders of the unit.

A grand function for the President took place at the unit.

On occasion of the 54th birthday of the Korean People's Army (KPA), President Kim Il Sung reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the KPA. (KCNA Radiophoto)

In company with the members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, he acquainted himself with the military training of the unit and went round its combat technical material.

Seeing the military training of the unit, he expressed deep satisfaction over the fact that the People's Army has grown and strengthened to be a-match-for-a-hundred revolutionary armed forces fully prepared politically and ideologically and armed with modern science and technology and up-to-date combat technical equipment by thoroughly implementing the WPK's Juche-oriented military line.

S. Korea Sinks DPRK Fishing Boat

South Korea sank the DPRK peaceful boat "Trawler No. 1390" at around 16 hours April 24 in the open sea east of Kosong, killing two fishermen and wounding heavily four others, according to a statement issued on April 25 by the official Korean Central News Agency. **(See KCNA statement on page 2)**

The statement said that the fishing boat was returning to Kosong, its mother port, along the routine sea route after catching trouts in the open sea at a point 39 degrees 25 minutes north latitude and 129 degrees 10 minutes east longitude.

The south Korean authorities, the statement said, mobilized warships to bar the navigation of the peaceful fishing boat in the open sea and attempted to kidnap and take it to the south.

When the fishermen resisted this and continued the navigation, warships of the south Korean navy made a surprise attack, firing machine guns and rocket guns at the boat in the open sea at a point 38 degrees 39 minutes 12 seconds north latitude and 128 degrees 42 minutes 20 seconds east longitude and fled to the south.

Two were killed and four others heavily wounded. In all, 23 fishermen were on board the boat.

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

Nicaragua, Ethiopia Will Boycott Olympics Unless Co-hosted

Daniel Ortega Saavedra, President of the Republic of Nicaragua, expressing unconditional support for the DPRK's proposal to co-host the upcoming Olympic Games in 1988, said: "If the Olympiad is held in Seoul alone, Nicaragua will boycott it," according to the KCNA dated April 27.

The remarks came when he met a delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK on April 19.

Meanwhile, Tsega Ayele, chairman of the National Olympic Committee of Ethiopia, on April 23, said that if the Games open only in Seoul without regard for the co-hosting proposal, his country will not participate in it, reported the agency on April 25.

Saying that the offer is constructive, he urged the International Olympic Committee to make continued efforts for the solution of the problem.

NOTICE

There will be no paper next week because of the holiday of the employees of the Choson Sinbo Company. The No. 1,290 issue will be published on May 24, 1986. —Editor

2 Students Set Selves Afire against Mil. Training

In one of the massive demonstrations to oppose compulsory front-line military training involving more than 9,000 university students at south Korean campuses, two students set themselves on fire on April 28, giving rise to more fierce protests and sit-ins by their peers.

The two, who were reported to have directed an anti-military exercise from the top of a three-story building, doused themselves with kerosene and set it ablaze as polite moved in to raid the building and break up the demonstration.

They threatened in advance to commit suicide by fire if police tried to seize them.

One student jumped from the rooftop of the building where the suicidal protests were being staged when police tried to extinguish the flames.

Press reports said after the students were hospitalized, that they were in a critical condition, one of them having burns all over his body.

A Kyodo report, quoting student sources, added that Li Chae Ho, 22, a

(Continued on page 8, col. 2)

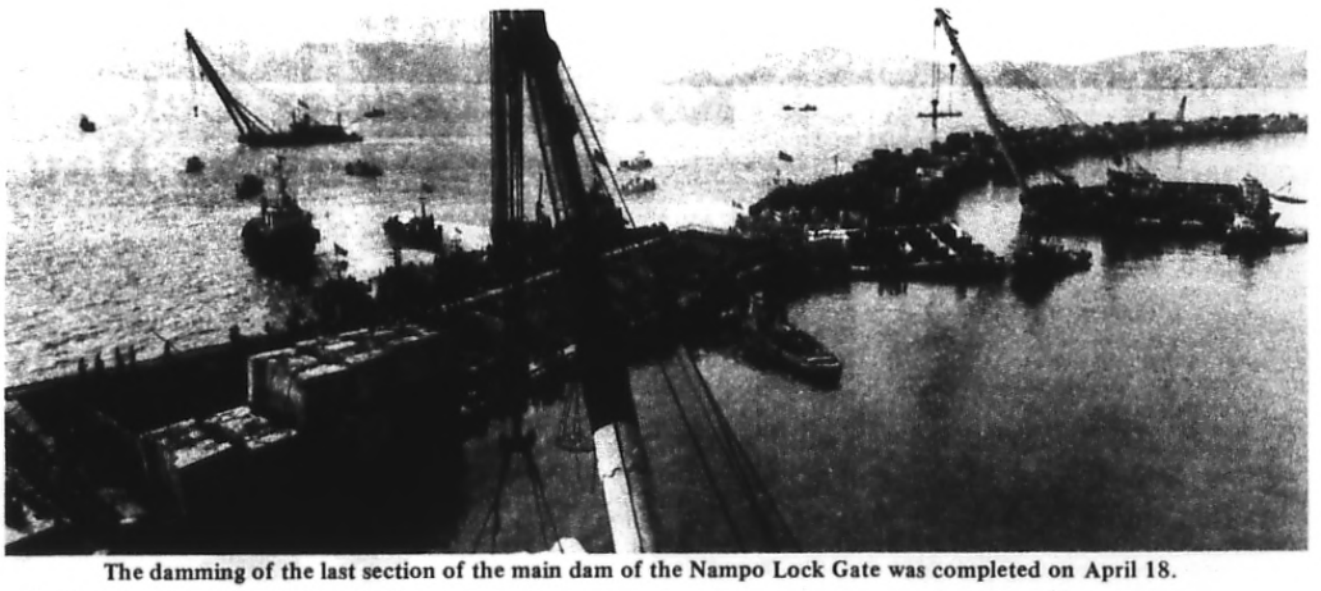
South Korean students burn symbols of military dictatorship in their protest against the Chon "government" at Sung Kyun Kwan University in Seoul on May 2. (Reuter)

Dammed Last Section of Main Dam of Nampo Barrage

The damming of the last section of the main dam, one of the most difficult projects in the construction of the Nampo Barrage, a gigantic monumental edifice of the 1980s, was completed successfully on April 18.

With the successful completion of this project, Nampo municipality and South Hwanghae Province have been linked together by the dam and the water of the River Taedong which had flowed for millions of years has come to a standstill to bring into shape a large artificial lake.

Nine islands on the sea have either disappeared or come within the lake. And the water of the River Taedong will be channelled to North and South Hwanghae provinces and South Pyongan Province, granaries on the west coast, and Nampo and Pyongyang municipalities, for a more sufficient supply of irrigation water and a convincing prospect has been opened for developing sea and land transport and fisheries, improving the people's life and rendering the looks of the country more beautiful.



The damming of the last section of the main dam of the Nampo Lock Gate was completed on April 18.

A railway, a motorway and sidewalks will run on this main dam and it has a fish route.

Seed-Sowing in More Than 12,000 Hectares

More than 12,000 hectares of land has been reclaimed in two months or so this spring in the countryside of Korea.

As a result, this year's plan for obtaining new land has been carried out at over 103 percent.

Rivers and streams, ridges between fields, the edges of fields and marshes were readjusted to obtain new land. Over 1,800 hectares have been brought under cultivation in North Hwanghae Province and more than 1,400 hectares in North Hamgyong Province in the last two months.

In Chagang Province efforts and machines were concentrated on big objects to carry out the plan for obtaining new land at more than two hundred per cent.

Ryanggang Province set itself the goal of reclaiming many tablelands and is carrying on work in a big way.

Meanwhile, spring seed-sowing is going on scientifically and technically in the countryside, as required by the Juche method of farming to have a good harvest in the land obtained this year.

April Plans Fulfilled at Industrial Domains

The April plans were successfully carried out by working people in different domains of the national economy who had made vigorous endeavours to adorn significant April with greater feats of labour.

As of April 30, the Musan Mining Complex carried out the April assignments at 102 percent in total industrial output value and 100.8 percent in the production of concentrated ore. The February 8 Vinalon Complex carried out the monthly plan at 100.2 percent in the gross industrial output value through a rational equipment and technical management, with the result that they produced more raw material than the plan and the production of goods including herbicide and vinalon, movilon and other chemical fibres increased markedly.

The plans had also been finished as of April 30 at the Komdok General Mining Enterprise and the February 8 Cement Complex.

The workers of the Pyongsong Machine Complex surpassed the plan for the production of the ordered equipment by 50 percent by introducing advanced work methods and highly efficient processing instruments into production.

The April plans were also fulfilled at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, Kujang District Coal Mining Complex, March 26 Factory, October 5 Automation General Factory and many other industrial establishments.

Pyongyang Raps Seoul's Outrage against Its Fishing Ship

KCNA Statement

The Korean Central News Agency in a statement issued on April 25 upon authorization denounced the south Korean junta for having shelled a peaceful fishing boat "Trawler No. 1390" belonging to the Kosong Fishery Station of the DPRK in the sea off Kosong, Kangwon Province, in broad daylight on April 24 to kill or wound fishermen and sink the fishing boat, KCNA reported.

The statement says:

Our fishing boat was returning to Kosong, its mother port, along the routine sea route after catching trouts in the open sea at a point 39 degrees 25 minutes north latitude and 129 degrees 10 minutes east longitude.

The south Korean puppet clique mobilized warships to bar the navigation of our peaceful fishing boat in the open sea and attempted to kidnap and take it to the south.

When our fishermen resisted this and continued the navigation, the warships of the south Korean puppet navy suddenly made an armed attack, firing machine guns and rocket guns at the boat in the open sea at a point 38 degrees 39 minutes 12 seconds north latitude and 128 degrees 42 minutes 20 seconds east longitude and hurriedly fled to the south.

Owing to this, our fishing boat sank and two were killed and four others heavily wounded among the 23 fishermen aboard the boat.

If there were not an immediate relief operation by a naval patrol boat of the Korean People's Army, a more horrible disaster would have taken place and all of the 23 fishermen would have died.

Now our people and people's army can hardly repress surging indignation at the shuddering treacherous piracy committed by the south Korean puppets.

The Korean Central News Agency vehemently condemns the vicious armed attack of the south Korean puppet clique on our peaceful fishing boat, considering it to be an unpardonable military provocation against us and a reckless play with fire aimed to heighten the tension and lead the situation to the brink of war in Korea.

Far from apologizing for having sunken a peaceful fishing boat, a boat of fellow countrymen, and killed or wounded fishermen by shelling it, the south Korean puppets like a thief crying "stop thief !," are making false advertisement that our boat was a "spy boat" which attempted landing in order to cause confusion in the internal situation of south Korea.

This is a sophism of those with a guilty conscience.

We have already declared more than once that we have no intention to interfere in the internal affairs of south Korea and to cause confusion there.

As for our fishing boat sunken this time, it is not a "spy boat" but a peaceful fishing boat. It had never intruded into the waters of south Korea, much less landing. The provokers themselves know this well.

Nevertheless, the south Korean puppets groundlessly slandered us, the victim of the incident caused by them. This proceeded from their premeditated smear campaign aimed to bring under control their present internal crisis of south Korea.

Now south Korea is in a serious political confusion.

The Chon Du Hwan group seeks a way out of this in threatening the people and aggravating the north-south confrontation under the deceptive slogan of "threat of southward invasion."

In particular, it tries to bridge over the internal crisis of south Korea and save its destiny which has been sealed by loudly advertising "armed provocations of the north" with this year's Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic Games ahead.

The puppets' false propaganda about "threat of southward invasion" and

(Continued on page 3)

Statement of DPRK Fisheries Commission

The spokesman for the Fisheries Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on April 27 published a statement hitting the south Korean junta on April 24 which killed fishermen and sank the DPRK 450-ton trawler by an armed attack.

Pointing out that it was not the first armed provocation of the south Korean junta against the DPRK peaceful fishing boat, the statement says:

The Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique sank our fish shoal detecting boat "Pungsan" in August 1983 with the mobilisation of battle ships and even planes. In January 1985, they persistently chased our ocean-going fishing vessels "Chungsong No. 524-1" and "Chungsong No. 524-2" for more than nine hours in an attempt to kidnap them when they were sailing back from the Indian Ocean on.

The recent armed attack on "trawler No. 1390" belonging to the Kosong Fishery Station is an extension of such piracy and another vicious armed provocation against our people.

After committing the crime, the south Korean puppets are now conducting a false propaganda about "a suspicious boat sailing south" "a spy boat which attempted landing" to create confusion within south Korea and so on and so forth. This is heinous attempt to use the incident as a leverage of political intrigues to patch up their internal crisis.

By committing without hesitation such base act as killing our fishermen on the sea and falsely announcing them as "spies" the south Korean puppets once again unmasked themselves before the world as despicable human rubbish and butchers of fellow countrymen.

We will never pardon the provocateurs and murderers who made an armed attack on our boat engaging in peaceful fishing, sinking it and killing fishermen, but will make them pay dearly for this.

Modern Hospital Opens In Pyongyang

The Kim Man Yu Hospital, the biggest in the DPRK, opened on April 13 at Munsu Street, a residential district in Pyongyang.

The hospital equipped with ultra-modern medical equipment, has a 16 storied main building with a floor space of 100,000 square meters, three other buildings and auxiliary establishments.

The hospital with 1,300 beds has over 30 specialized sections including nervous, internal and neurosurgery units.

The hospital is a joint venture established by the DPRK's Ministry of Public Health and the Nishiarai Hospital, a private Tokyo hospital operated by Dr. Kim Man Yu, a Korean resident in Japan.

The building No. 1 houses inpatients' rooms with 1,300 beds and clinics. Clinics are divided into 20 sections such as neurosurgery, cardiosurgery and an intensive care units. Examination rooms consist of 9 sections which include a sphygmomanometry and biochemistry section.

The building No. 2 has rooms for emergency and outpatients.

The building No. 3 consists of a dispensary which is divided into four sections; nurseries and accommodation.

The building No. 4 houses general medical technological facilities.

The hospital is equipped with high-tech medical facilities and is designed so that each building can function smoothly.

Among the state of the art medical equipment are: CAT (computerized axial tomography), endoscope, angioscope and an ultrasonograph. In addition there are operating theatres where operations are conducted under aseptic conditions, a 150 seat lecture room equipped with TV sets which monitor operations, and so on.

As the hospital is fully computerized it is expected to contribute to the development of the medical scene in the DPRK.

The opening ceremony was held in Pyongyang on Apr. 13, attended by Vice President Pak Sung Chul and Dr. Kim Man Yu and his family, other personages concerned from the DPRK, and Korean residents in Japan.

Five doctors from the newly-built Kim Man Yu Hospital are currently studying in Japan to acquire advanced medical technology for four months so that they could make full use of the advanced equipment.

[Dr. Kim Man Yu's comment:]

Concerning the construction of the hospital, President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il gave detail instructions, for instance, about the building site, construction of the hospital, its management, etc.

I am pleased that the opening ceremony of the hospital was held at the time when the President's 74th birthday was going to be celebrated.

I am satisfied with the completion of the hospital. However, more important is to make positive achievements from now on. I have long thought of doing something for the homeland. There are many ways for overseas Koreans to make contributions to the motherland. I have thought all the time that I would like to make a contribution to the homeland through science and technology.

When I saw the hospital and its site from the roof I could not but think that I am in the bosom of the homeland.

Through the management of this hospital I intend to help raise the levels of medical science in the DPRK.

I plan to conduct active technical exchange and cooperation with many countries. Equipment and facilities will continue to be provided according to the development of medical technology.

They have received training at the Nishi Arai Hospital as well as at Tokyo Women's Medical Hospital and Iwaki Hospital, a general municipal hospital in Iwaki, Fukushima Prefecture.

One of those, who studied at Tokyo Women's Medical University Hospital, said that his duty was to raise the technical standards of heart surgery in the DPRK. He wished to close the technical gap as soon as possible so that DPRK medicine could reach the advanced levels of the world.

Doctors at the Tokyo hospital said that they were eager to continue contributing to the project in future, too.

The Korean Medicine and Medical Instruments Trading Company and the Song Hwa-kai Overseas Medical Cooperation Center (a company affiliated with Nishi Arai Hospital) concluded a contract with Kim Man Yu Hospital to ensure the latter's material and technological conditions. They established a joint venture in October 1984 to develop the friendly relations of Korean and Japanese people through exchange and cooperation in medical technology.

The joint venture is named "Korea-Japan Friendship Medical Service Co." Its major business line is:

Firstly, exchange and cooperation in medical science between Japan and Korea;

Secondly, the opening of a hospital and cooperation in its reasonable management;

Thirdly, expansion of Korea-Japan trade in pharmaceuticals, medical instruments and materials and medical supplies;

Fourth, general servicing of medical instruments and other facilities.

The board of directors consists of Dr. Kim Man Yu and eight directors, 4 from each side.

(Continued from page 2)

"armed provocations," however, enjoys nobody's sympathy.

Hence, the south Korean puppets attempt to enlist sympathy at home and abroad by causing a shocking incident and giving semblance of "southward invasion" to the "fiction of southward invasion" which no one believes.

By using the opening of the Consultative Meeting of the National Olympic Associations in Seoul and the gathering of foreigners there, they deliberately attacked our fishing boat and described it as a "spy boat" to gain some political effect.

This time we exercised patience and self-restraint to the end out of a desire for peace and peaceful reunification.

The south Korean puppets must not misunderstand such stand of ours but stop acting indiscreetly.

Criminals will surely have to pay for their crimes.

The south Korean puppets must apologize to the whole nation for their piracy and severely punish the murderers who directly commanded this incident and took part in it.

We will never overlook the fact that the south Korean puppets are bringing the situation of the country to an extreme pitch of strain and laying a bigger obstacle to the north-south dialogue which has been suspended.

If the south Korean puppets persist in deteriorating the north-south relations, aggravating the confrontation and heightening the tension against us, they will be held wholly responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

EDITORIAL

Which Is Way to Save Olympiad from Crisis?

Vice Premier Chong Jun Gi of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a press statement on Apr. 22 in connection with the 24th Olympic Games which are to be held in Seoul in September 1988. It is his second press statement following the last July 30 statement on "the proposal on co-hosting the 24th Olympic Games."

His statement was of great importance because it was just before the 5th meeting of the Association of National Olympic Committee (ANOC) was held on Apr. 24 and 25 in Seoul that the DPRK reiterated its principled and realistic stand again.

Referring to the fact that the problem of selecting the site of the 1988 Olympiad is not yet resolved, it made us remember the fact that the north Korean side had advanced the proposal on co-hosting the 24th Olympic Games to save the Olympic movement, ensure the smooth holding of the 1988 Olympic Games, and create a favorable atmosphere for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification. The proposal appealed for firm support to this proposal from the governments and the peoples of many countries.

It exposed the criminal assertion of the Reagan administration and the Chon Du Hwan junta that the Seoul-hosting of the Olympiad would strengthen neither their fascist oppression nor their war preparations and that they do not intend to utilize the Games for the fixation of the division of Korea. It stressed that Seoul is unfit as the site of the Games.

It appealed that if the co-hosting proposal failed to see its realization and the Olympic Games were held in south Korea, the Games would result in freezing the division of Korea, aggravating the north-south confrontation and encouraging the American occupation of south Korea and the Chon dictatorial regime.

The press statement underlined the importance of the problem saying that it is not a mere sports problem but a serious political one.

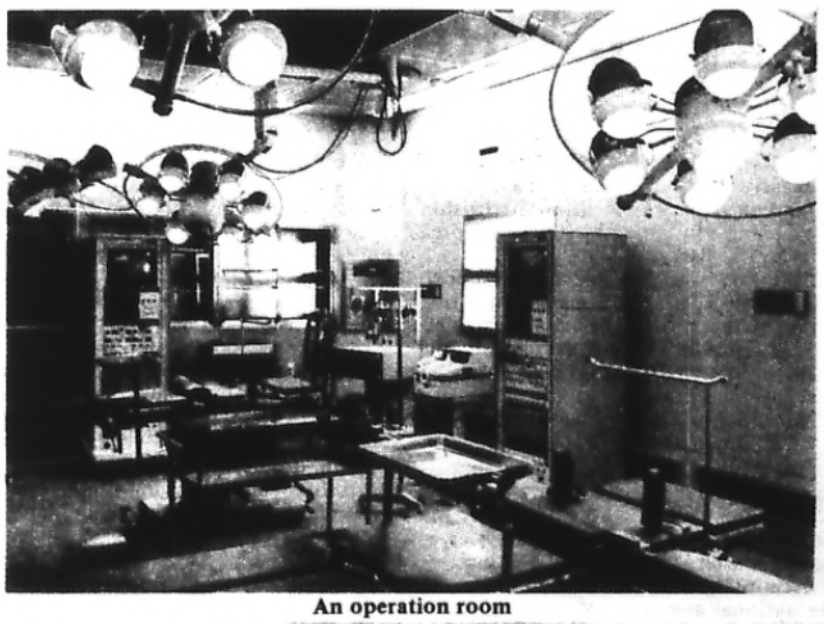
Therefore, it is quite natural that many countries of the world emphatically oppose the holding of the Olympiad in south Korea only. Recently, the governments of many countries including Cuba, Ethiopia and Madagascar and broad sports circles have made clear their principled stand that if the Olympiad is not co-hosted by both north and south Korea, they will not participate in it.

The delegations of the Soviet Union and China strongly supported Pyongyang's proposal at the meeting of the ANOC and after the meeting, the Chairman of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) also told a news conference that he would make his efforts to realize the co-hosted Olympiad. The situation is such south Korea and the U.S. which strenuously insist upon the hosting of the Olympic Games by Seoul alone are being gradually isolated.

The third joint meeting between the IOC and the Olympic committees of north and south Korea is scheduled for the coming June in Lausanne, Switzerland.

If the Seoul side does not want to leave an indelible stain on the Olympic movement but wants to contribute toward creating a situation favorable to the peace and a peaceful reunification of Korea, it should respond to the co-hosting proposal at once.

The DPRK government and the Olympic Committee of the DPRK, as before, will do their utmost to realize the co-hosting of the 24th Olympiad according to the noble idea of the Olympiad, respecting the Olympic Charter. At the same time, we hope that the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world will actively support their just struggle.



An operation room

Outer view of the Kim Man Yu Hospital

Constitutional Challenge Stepped Up in Chongju

Forces opposed to the dictatorship of Gen. Chon Du Hwan stepped up their campaign for changes in the south Korean constitution on April 27 with a march and rally in the streets of Chongju, 93 miles south of Seoul.

Despite the police's stern surveillance, the April 27 rally involved, by best estimates, about 20,000.

This was the sixth rally sponsored by the opposition New Korea Democratic Party since it kicked off its petition drive to collect 10 million signatures in support of constitutional changes.

People filling the street in the front of the Chungang Theater and NKDP members 900-seat cinema cheered and applauded when opposition leaders denounced the Chon junta as a military dictatorship and called for democratization, and immediate changes in the constitution.

Thousands of demonstrators march through the street of central south Korean city of Chongju, calling for direct presidential elections.

During the two-and-half-hour rally, opposition leader Kim Yong Sam said the current south Korean situation has reached a point where the "government" of Chon Du Hwan can no longer reject the overwhelming people's desire for democratization.

"The tide has turned and nobody can stop this overflowing democratic zeal. If anyone tries to stop this flood, he will get drowned," he warned.

Kim Dae Jung, another opposition symbol said in his taped speech, "We must stop dictatorship in the south."

"The Asian games and the Seoul Olympics cannot be our national festivals. Democratization should be our national festival," he stressed.

Kim Dae Jung who lives in Seoul, was barred again by police from attending the rally.

It was followed many participants joining street demonstration, led by Kim Yong Sam and the party president Li Min U to the nearby district party office.

They participated in a signboard hanging ceremony to inaugurate the provincial chapter of the signature drive, holding placards inscribed with such phrases as "Let's drive out military dictatorship with constitutional amendment" and more than 40 anti-"government" slogans. The four other regional chapters already opened are in Pusan, Kwangju, Taegu and Taejon.

Toward the end of the ceremony, about 1,000 snake-dancing students staged a street demonstration, shouting "Down with dictatorship" and "Revise the constitution immediately."

Fierce clashes occurred when students tried to take the center of the city. Police fired tear gas bombs while students responded by throwing stones and Molotov cocktails.

Thirty-three protesters were arrested by police at the scene.

The chief opposition demand, supported by church leaders, dissidents and students is to replace the present electoral college system for picking south Korea's president with a direct, popular vote. Opponents charge that the present system unfairly favors the regime in power.

Many there believe that the indirect system would give Chon the means to choose his successor.

BRIEF NEWS FROM S. KOREA

Labor Disputes Up by 50 Pct.

In south Korea, 71 labor disputes have ocurred as of April 20 this year, an increase of 50 percent compared with the number tallied last year, south Korean labor minister said April 23.

He told that the rapidly-increasing labor disputes were mainly caused by low wages and dismissal of laborers.

He also reported that some 310 business companies out of a total with 16 or more employers across south Korea are facing potential labor disputes.

25.3 percent of the total 71 disputes are said to have been the anti-"government" labor disputes.

Over 80 Publishers Stage Sit-in Protest

More than 80 publishers staged an overnight sit-in protest at the office of "Democratic Press" since 4 p.m. on May 25, protesting the "government's" repression of publication activities.

They demanded the release of those arrested for their involvement in publishing "blacklisted" books.

The south Korean authorities recently put under arrest 14 people in a crackdown on what they called the source of "pro-communist" books, on the pretext of their violation of the "national security law."

During the protest they also made a complaint against the "government's" plan to sign the international copyright agreement.

Another Worker Dies in Self-Immolation

Another worker in Seoul died in self-immolation with resentment at the anti-popular system after he was deprived of job and left without a means of livelihood, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Pyon Yong Jin, a worker dismissed from a company in Kangso district, Seoul, on April 30, soaked himself in gasoline and set himself on fire in protest against the employer, when the employer refused to accept his demand for reinstatement.

He died from the serious burns on the afternoon of May 1.

Earlier, in mid-March Pak Yong Jin, a worker of the Sinhung Precision Company, burnt himself to death in protest against the harsh working condition.

Civilian Died to Defend Constitutional Revision after Beatings

A civilian serving in the reserve allegedly died after being beaten for defending the constitutional revision drive being conducted by the New Korea Democratic Party.

The fact was revealed by an opposition party legislator Song Chun Yong when he questioned home affairs ministry, Chong Sok Mo, seeking for the truth of the matter during a session of the national assembly at the beginning of April.

The politician of the strong opposition party alleged that Chang Li Ki, a 30-year-old civilian who was serving his required stint in the military reserve, died in March after repeated beatings.

According to Mr. Song's account at the national assembly, Mr. Chang spoke out when a military instructor defended south Korea's current constitution and criticized the opposition petition drive to revise the constitution for a direct presidential election.

Mr. Chang said the instructor had no right to discuss political issues during military training, a statement that was interpreted as an expression of support for constitutional change.

He was taken to a military garrison near Seoul, where he was beaten severely.

Military security officers then took him to the national police headquarters, where he was again beaten several times in the course of investigation.

During the evening, he was held at Seoul's Nambu police station.

On March 16 he became ill and was moved to the Severance Hospital, where he died several hours later.

Mr. Song alleged that Mr. Chang Li Ki died as a result of injuries sustained from repeated beatings, though the cause of death was listed as "acute renal failure."

Mr. Song argued that he was also suspicious of the cause of the death because Chang's body was cremated before his family could view it.

The home minister denied the reports of beatings, saying Chang died of "kidney failure" while being detained by the police in violation of the "law on assembly and demonstrations."

This law forbids an assembly or demonstration without prior permission by the "government."

Mr. Song told the session that he had received information about Mr. Chang's death from an anonymous information who arranged to call him through one of his aquaintances.

Mr. Song testified that he himself did not know the identity of this informant, who said he had served with Mr. Chang in the military reserve and had witnessed part of the incident.

2,000 Protestants Sign Petition

The South Korean Council of Christian Churches on April 26 announced that 2,000 Protestant ministers have joined the 10 million signature-collecting campaign for amendments to the constitution and made public their names.

Reverend Cho Nam Gi, Chairman of the Council's Democratic Constitution Committee, told a press conference on April 26 "political unrest" in south Korea "stemmed from the undemocratic constitution introduced by Chon Du Hwan after he took power in a military coup".

Washington to Transfer 50 UH-1 Helicopters to Seoul

The U.S. Defence Department decided to transfer 50 UH-1 transport helicopters and associated equipment worth $155 million to south Korea, according to an AP report from Washington.

The equipment include 60 turbojet engines, special tools and spare parts.

This was revealed when Pentagon notified congress of this on May 1.

763 Profs. Sign Statements While Some Threatened

The south Korean education ministry reported on April 30 that, so far 763 professors had signed statements on political and campus issues, including the touchy subject of constitutional revision.

Meanwhile, the Korea Times reported that many of the professors who signed the political statements had been harassed by threatening phone calls and letters.

On April 16, a letter abusing the statement of Seoul National University's professors was delivered to each of the 48 professors who signed the statement.

Twenty eight Korea University professors who signed a similar statement have been harassed by malicious phone calls, according to the paper.

S. Korean Cartoons Depicting Recent Political Phase

The constitutional-revision campaign is now gaining momentum in south Korea, involving the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, churchmen, professors, students and Koreans abroad. Provincial headquarters for the political reforms have been instituted in Pusan, Kwangju, Taegu, Taejon, and Chongju one after another.

University professors have joined in the constitutional-revision campaign, feeling pangs of conscience. More than 700 have signed their statements calling for early revision. Roman Catholic primate Cardinal Kim Su Hwan earlier urged a change in the current constitution, and a number of churches followed suit.

The pan-national campaign to boycott the "state-run" KBS TV has recently become another powerful stream in the south Korean people's democratization movement. Many people criticize the KBS of playing the role of servant to the Chon junta, as it does not report truth (particularly, when covering the dissident struggle for democratization).

Meanwhile, the crackdown upon the democratization movement has been intensified and tough measures have been again applied to the dissident's campaigns.

University professors are being threatened not to join the constitutional revision campaign and demonstrating students arrested and mercilessly beaten by police. Police were dispatched to each campus to check if anti-"government" and anti-American rallies and demonstrations were given impetus to the pan-national democratization movement in south Korea.

Here are south Korean cartoons depicting the recent political phase:

Dong-A Ilbo, March 10

1) Constitutional revision in 1989 (DJP)
2) Constitutional revision in 1986 (NKDP)
3) I have to croak the other way – not "Kaegol, Kaegol". (quack! quack!)
4) "Kaehon" "Kaehon" ("Kaehon" for "constitutional revision")

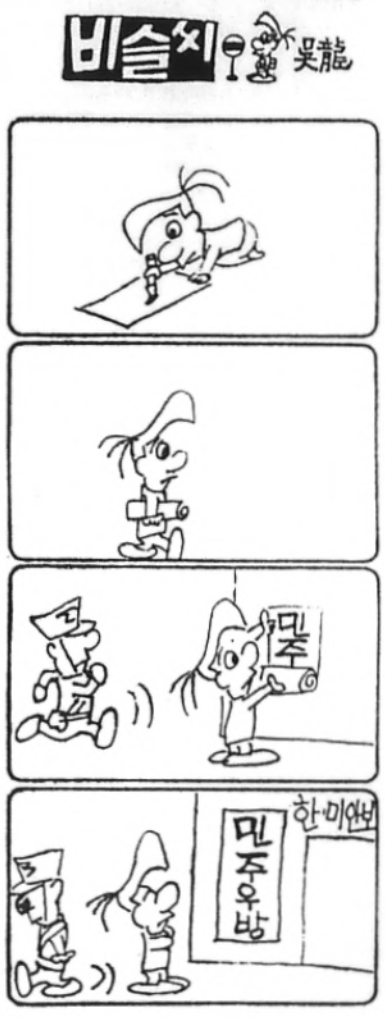
Dong-A Ilbo, March 6

2) Until Asian Games – 198 days to go
3) An electric sign was also instituted at opposition building.
4) Today's signatures – (x00)

Chosun Ilbo, March 27

1) Is there Prof. Kim? (University)
2) This is a commanding police office inside the campus.
3) I wonder if he is in a class room.
4) Prof. Kim ... Wao!
This is a check-point for police.

Taegu-maeil Shinmun, April 3

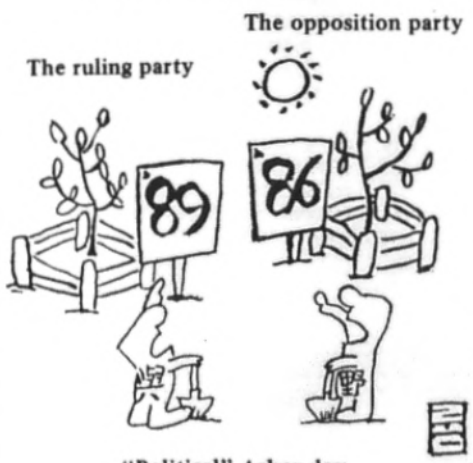


3) Democratic...
4) Democratic ally "S. Korea-U.S. Security..."

朝鮮漫評

吳龍

Chosun Ilbo, April 5



"Political" Arbor day
「政治」 植樹

東亞戲評

白寅洙

Dong-A Ilbo, March 11

Like shadow...
그림자처럼…

東亞戲評

白寅洙

Dong-A Ilbo, March 8

Commercial & subscription fee
앵무새 Parrot

10th Anniversary of Law on Nursing & Upbringing of Children

PYONGYANG April 28 (KCNA) – April 29 is the tenth anniversary of the enforcement of "the Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the Nursing and Upbringing of Children."

This law codified our country's policy of nursing and upbringing all the children at state and social expense.

Today 3.5 million preschool-age children are being brought up at state and social expense at nurseries and kindergartens.

The state increases investments every year for further development of this work.

Nurseries and kindergartens have been built in all parts of the country with large state investments and through social movement. There are in the country more than 60,000 nurseries and kindergartens, among them the Pyongyang Changgwang Kindergarten with an accommodation of 800.

The care for the children's nutrition and their nursing and upbringing are placed on a scientific basis at the nurseries and kindergartens. They are under charge of nurses and kindergarteners who have received higher or special education.

Everywhere one can find children's parks and amusement facilities and department stores, clothing factories, foodstuff factories and shops for children.

The state produces children's goods of best quality and supplies them at prices 30 to 50 per cent lower than the production cost or free.

Over the last ten years, all the children of the country were issued free dresses, shoes and candies scores of times.

Special medical benefits are granted to the children.

They are protected by doctors assigned them from the time they are unborn.

The children are under the systematic health care of the medical rooms and children's wards set up at nurseries and kindergartens.

The state and social benefits granted to each child in Korea are completely equal, regardless of the occupation of their parents.

President Kim Il Sung put forward long ago the policy of rearing the children at nurseries and kindergartens at state and social expense, calling them precious treasures of the country, and saw to it that this was codified in a law in 1986. "The best things to the children" – This principle is applied in all fields of social life in Korea where the greatest solicitude is shown for them.

After-School Lessons In DPRK

The Pyongyang Students and Children Art Troupe gave successful performances in Japan in 1983, fully displaying the fruits of the education and the after-school lessons of students and children in the DPRK.

Deep attention is paid to the after-school lessons of students and children in Korea.

The Pyongyang, the Kaesong, the "1,000-ri Journey for Liberation", the Samjiyon and many other students and children's palaces and several dozen students and children's halls are found in the country. Millions of students and children take after-school lessons there every year.

The Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace with a floor space of 50,000 square metres has a 1,100-seat theatre, a gymnasium, and upwards of 500 rooms including more than 200 study and activity rooms. Every day above 10,000 school children cultivate their talent at various circles.

A good many scientists and technicians who play a big part in the development of the nation's science and technology, and well-known artists and sportsmen have emerged from among the one-time members of the palace circles in their school days.

The Samjiyon Students and Children's Palace is situated at the time-honored revolutionary battle site at the foot of Mr. Paekdu on the northern border of the country. It is furnished with 7,400 items of equipment and experimental apparatuses of 870 kinds, an astronomical telescope for the meteorological observation of Mt. Paekdu, a large stock of books and musical instruments.

The February 14 Musan Students and Children's Hall with a total floor space of 4,500 square metres operates in Musan, northern mines' city, for children of miners. It has several thousand items of experimental and practice equipment and appliances including trucks, tractors, TV sets and film projectors.

Libraries, sports clubs, swimming pools, and ice rinks for students and children are found everywhere.

A great many youth and children are trained at the sports clubs which number 200 or more.

Twenty-one children's union camps are located at revolutionary battle sites, historic sites and scenic spots.

More than 140,000 children make joyous camping in the period from April to Autumn every year. Some camps are opened in mid-February.

More than 30,000 campers are received every year by the Mangyongdae Children's Union Camp at the foot of the Ryongak Mountain of beautiful scenery on the outskirts of Pyongyang.

The Myohyangsan, Popyong, Kaesong and Sokhu camps are well furnished with indoor activity rooms and sports and cultural amusement facilities.

Thirty-four excursion camps are found at revolutionary battle sites and historic sites.

Students and children's palace, hall, camp, sports club, excursion camp, etc. with thousands of square metres in floor space will make their appearance in Nampo, a port city of culture on the west coast, Mt. Myohyang, a scenic spot, and other places.

Food Culture in Korea

(9) SEEWEEDS

***Miyok* soup (ingredients: *Miyok*, beef, garlic, salt, soy sauce) served without fail on a happy family occasion such as a birthday.**

Food culture in a country is closely related to its geographical and natural conditions and has something to do with its customs and habits. In Korea which is surrounded by seas, or three tides and abundant in various sea foods, people have fully made use of their natural advantages since olden times, introducing various sea products into their dietary life.

Among such sea products, seaweeds growing in the sea, have played an important role in their dietary life as nutritious foods which give uniqueness to Korean dishes. They have long been served and relished by Koreans. In Korea, *Miyok* (Undaria Pinnatifida) and *Kim* (laver) are the most representative seaweeds and are indispensable sea foods.

There is one example which shows how highly seaweeds are valued from olden days. The records of the Koryo era (Sejong Shillok written in 1058) write that an heir to a king was given various presents by the king, and a farm for seaweeds also included among them.

According to a record of the era of Palhae 1,300 years ago, tangle, a kind of seaweed, was also mentioned as an important seafood.

In Korea, *Miyok* is closely associated with auspicious occasions, including pregnancy. Especially women who are becoming or have become mothers are served a large bowl of *Miyok* soup as often as possible.

And also on a special festive occasion like a birthday, *Miyok* is served without fail. This is a well-established customs in Korea, and its nutritious value is fully endorsed scientifically.

As the table below shows, *Miyok* has several important ingredients from a dietetic point of view.

First, it is rich in alkaline minerals like calcium, sodium and iodine. Since Koreans have lived on rice, and were not so much accustomed to eating dairy foods such as milk, *Miyok* has fully played its role as a supply source of phosphorus as well as a calcium.

In addition, iodine-rich *Miyok* is very effective for prevention of illnesses caused by anhormonia, and is alkaline food which should be taken daily for a well-balanced dietary life.

Today, seaweeds like *Miyok* (Undaria Pinnatifida) or *Kim* (laver) have come to attract worldwide attention as a food, good for health and beauty.

In a word, in Korea *Miyok* is taken not only as a historical custom but also as a nutritious food where value is scientifically proved and this well reflects how Koreans pay much attention to the nutritious balance of food as well as taste.

	Water	Protein	Fats	Carbohydrates		Ash	Vitamins							Energy
				Glucide	Fibrous Matter		A			D	B1	B2	Niacin	C	
							A effective	A	Carotene						
Miyok (Undaria Pinnatifida)	16.0g	12.7g	1.5g	47.8g	3.6g	18.4g	140 (IU)	0mg	440mg	0	0.11mg	0.14mg	10.0mg	15mg	0
Milk	88.6g	2.9g	3.3g	4.5g	0g	0.7g	120 (IU)	30mg	12mg	–	0.03mg	0.15mg	0.1mg	–	59 Kcal

	Minerals			
	Calcium	Sodium	Phosphrus	Iron
Miyok (Undaria Pinnatifida)	1,300mg	2,500mg	260mg	13mg
Milk	100mg	50mg	90mg	0.1mg

IU (International Unit)
– (Unknown or unmeasured)

Table Showing Ingredients of *Miyok* Compared with Milk (in 100g)

Changgi—Korean Chess

Song Yun Gyu

Chess is played all over the world and is one of the most popular board games of its kind. It is an addictive game and many of its players cannot resist the temptation of a game.

Many countries have evolved their own form of chess, and this makes the history of the game very interesting.

The Origins of Chess

There are conflicting opinions regarding the origin of chess, however, the majority of opinion cites India as the birthplace.

From India chess spread out around the world becoming popular very quickly. It arrived on the Far East via the old Silk Road from India and was soon transformed into local games with subtle variations. In Korea it was developed into *changgi*, in China *xiangqi* and in Japan *shogi*.

Originally, chess was a war strategy game. This is evidenced by the fact that certain pieces of Korean *changgi; Sang* (elephant), *Ma* (horse), *Cha* (vehicle) and *Pyong* and *Jol* (infantry), probably came from the military system of Ancient India, which consisted of elephant corps, cavalry, tank forces and infantry.

The five *Pyongs* and *Jols* of each opponent probably stem from the five-manned ranks of the ancient Indian military.

In *changgi, Pyons* and *Jols* are not permitted to go back after they go to battle, a fate shared by the ancient Indian infantry who were forbidden to retreat once they had taken to the field.

Po (to wrap) pieces, which appeared after they started to use catapults in India are allowed to jump over another piece when they move.

Since the Period of the Three Kingdoms

Korean *changgi* and Chinese *xiangqi* have a great deal in common, in that they both have kings and officers which cannot leave their *Kung* (palace).

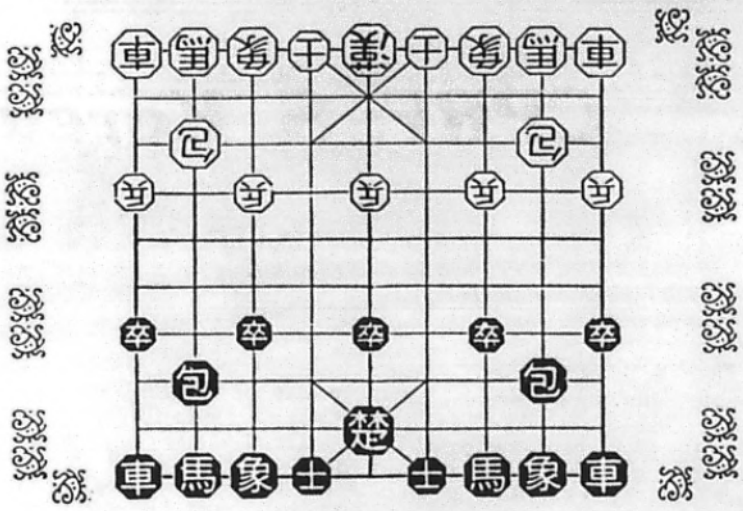
However, Korean *changgi* allows more movement of the pieces and as a result, many people say it is more fun.

Some people maintain that *changgi* has been played in Korea since the Period of the Three Kingdoms. However, the first documentary evidence was found in *Koryo-sagi* (Historical Tales of Koryo). Here there is mention of the game in the song of the River Resong.

In these days there were many sorts of *changgi*. *"Kwangsang-gi"* involved a board with 14 rows of squares across and 15 down, divided into different compartments called *Sanggung, Chunggung* and *Naeyong*. Unfortunately, *Kwangsang-gi* proved so difficult to play that its popularity never really took off.

Kwangsang-gi was also to be found in Japan at this time and was instrumental in the evolution of the simpler game, which was to gain widespread appeal, namely Japanese *shogi*.

During the Edo Period (1603-1867), a Korean correspondent presented a *changgi* set to the Shogun, Tokugawa Ieyasu, which illustrates the entwined nature of Korean and Japanese cultures.



Board and pieces of changgi

The Witty Peasant and His Horse

Here is an interesting anecdote illustrating the influence of *changgi* on Korean culture:

In the Li Dynasty, there lived a man called So Chong Ryong, a King's attendant. All day long, he played *changgi* and neglected his duties. As he became more skillful he became conceited, thinking he was the best *changgi* player in the land.

Meanwhile, an old peasant, who had to go to Seoul on military duty happened to hear about So, and made up his mind to teach him a lesson.

One fine day, the peasant visited So with his horse, and said, "I've heard you are a master player of *changgi*. Would you please play with me?" The peasant betted his horse and the game commenced. It did not take long for So to win and he proudly took possession of the peasant's horse.

However, the peasant asked So to play with him one more time in the future with the horse as the prize. So was so full of confidence he quickly gave his consent.

Well, wise readers will have guessed it. Yes, the peasant lost the game on purpose. He needed someone to look after his horse while he was in Seoul.

Before long, the peasant returned and went to visit So. He won the game and got back his well-fed horse and So lost some of his conceit.

Sports and Culture

Fruits in Film Making

PYONGYANG (KCNA) — Fifteen years have passed since Secretary Kim Jong Il gave programmatic teachings on April 28, 1971, to film officials to establish the system of creating revolutionary films of our own style.

In the conversation with film officials he explained the need to establish the system of creating new revolutionary films suited to the characteristics of the era and socialist literature and art.

In the work he explicated that the essence of the system of creating new revolutionary films of our own style lies in making the whole course of movie production organized and standardized.

The justness of the policy of establishing the system of creating new revolutionary films proposed by our party has been clearly proved by the development of film art over the past 15 years.

The great vitality of the system of creating revolutionary films of our own style finds vivid expression in successfully completing in a very short period the feature films "the Flower Girl", "Star of Korea", "Unknown Heroes" and other monumental works and multi-part films and continuously effecting an upswing in the creation of films.

Our film art has successfully solved the problem of creating a representation of the leader of the working class, a pressing problem in the development of socialist film art by creating many films including the feature films "Star of Korea", "Mt. Paekdu" and "In Unforgettable Days".

And our film art created a large number of works of various forms dealing with various themes, various contents of life including the feature film "Rhododendron" on the theme of the revolutionary traditions, the feature film "Wolmi Island" on the theme of the Fatherland Liberation War, the feature film "the Fourteenth Winter" on the theme of socialist reality and the feature film "Thaw" on the theme of national reunification and thus brought the flower garden of Juche-oriented film art into fuller bloom.

Our film art has today produced many films of instructive value including the feature films "the Pledge Made That Day", "the County Party Chief Secretary" and "An Ordinary Man" which put to the fore the problems our party is trying to solve and gave profound and artistic answers to them by establishing the system of creating revolutionary films.

Our film art is successfully discharging its militant mission as a most powerful weapon of the party's ideological work.

A scene of the feature film "Wolmi Island"

Porcelain Producing Town

PYONGYANG (KCNA) — Kyongsong, a not so large town in the northeastern region of Korea, is known as a porcelain producer and a porcelain export base.

There are in the district several factories producing porcelainware and building porcelain.

The well-known Kyongsong porcelainware factory produces dozens of kinds of household porcelainware including dishes and teapots.

It has trebled porcelain output the last ten years. Its porcelain is popular on the foreign markets for its high degree of whiteness, superior glazes, durability and charming decorations.

More than 80 per cent of the town's able-bodied people work at porcelain factories and allied units.

One finds in Kyongsong district the porcelain institute, the Kyongsong University of Technology, and the Kyongsong College of Porcelain Industry and branch schools of the university and college at the porcelain factories.

(KCNA)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (Apr. 25-29)

Apr. 25

* A delegation of the Hungarian Ministry of Cultural Education headed by its Vice Minister Ratkai Ferenc.
* A delegation of Pictorial China headed by its Editor-in-Chief Qian Hao.
* A delegation of the Toyama Prefectural People's Council for Japan-Korea Friendship and Solidarity headed by Kima Akira, member of the House of Representatives of Japan and Chairman of the council.
* A delegation of the Nagano Prefectural Committee for Japan-Korea Youth Solidarity.

Apr. 28

* A delegation of the Architects Union of the GDR headed by its First Secretary Hubert Scholz.
* Hans-Jurgen Nagel, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of "Der Morgen", the Organ of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany.
* Jacques Hakizimana, Chairman of the Buru-Korea Friendship Association.

Apr. 29

* An academic delegation of Soka University of Japan.
* Prof. Z.M. Quraishi, Head of the Department of Political Science of University of Delhi, India.

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (Apr. 21-30)

Apr. 21

* A friendship visiting group of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Chong Gi Hun, Vice Director of a department of the WPK Central Committee to China.
* The First Korean Friendship Visiting Group led by Chon Gi Hyon, Vice Chairman of the Kaesong Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee to China.

Apr. 22

* A South Hwanghae Provincial friendship delegation led by Kim Do Son, Vice Chairman of the South Hwanghae Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee to China.

Apr. 23

* A delegation of the Academy of Social Science of Korea headed by its Vice President Chong Song Mu to Cuba.
* A friendship delegation of the Korean Civil Aviation Administration headed by its Vice Director Cho Gon Hong and a delegation of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity to the Soviet Union.

Apr. 30

* A Korean public health delegation headed by Minister of Public Health Li Jong Ryul to attend the 39th General Meeting of the World Health Organization in Geneva.

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries

Apr. 28

* An agreement on scientific cooperation between the Academy of Social Sciences of Korea and the USSR Academy of Sciences was signed in Pyongyang.

(KCNA)

CPRF: S. Korea Typical U.S. Colony

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (CPRF) on April 30 published an indictment branding south Korea as a typical colony of the United States worse than the Philippines.

Here is an edited version of the indictment:

U.S. Places S. Korea under Its Control Politically, Militarily and Economically

The Americans have dominated the Philippines, recognizing its nominal independence at least. But, in south Korea, they have enforced a truculent colonial military rule backed by armed forces, establishing a "military government" from the very start.

When the struggle of the south Korean people against the "military government" rule and for the sovereignty of the nation rose to a high tide, they strengthened their control over south Korea by a crafty neo-colonial rule by means of framing up a puppet regime with pro-American stooges and commanding and manipulating it behind the scene.

For the maintenance of their colonial rule, the Americans freely dethrone and enthrone even the puppet presidents replacing a stooge turned useless with a new placeman or changing the stooge by faking up a "coup", if necessary.

With full political control over south Korea, they hold all the rights of personnel management including the selection of the topmost man of power and define the orientation of home and foreign policies of the puppet government and supervise, control and adjust their shaping and execution from A to Z.

South Korea is dependent more thoroughly on the United States than the Philippines militarily, too.

The U.S. has completely seized the prerogative of the military command through military "agreements" and "treaties" and thoroughly turned the whole of south Korea into its aggressive military base.

There are now in south Korea more than 40 military bases built by the U.S. forces, counting only major ones of big scale, and upwards of 200 military setups lie scattered all over the land and they are filled with modern mass destruction weapons including above 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons along with 45,000 U.S. troops.

On the other hand, the U.S. has totally reduced south Korea to its military appendage to subordinate the south Korean socio-political system and all its manpower and material resources and all its ideological and cultural spheres to their aggressive objectives and the execution of their war policy.

Like the Philippines, south Korea is wholly dependent on the United States economically as well.

In the early days of their occupation of south Korea, the Americans grabbed everything which had been owned by the Japanese under the name of "enemy property," seizing more than 80 per cent of the total properties of south Korea from the beginning.

And, through various brands of shackling and unequal economic "agreements" signed with the south Koreans and so-called "aid," they have reduced south Korea to a market for their surplus commodities and a site of investment and driven the south Korean national industry to a complete bankruptcy.

In the cultural aspect, too, south Korea has been reduced to a land as badly polluted as the Philippines, where the national culture is obliterated and the corrupt American culture and American way of life are prevalent.

The indictment points out that economic bankruptcy, the gap between the rich and the poor and corruption are more serious in south Korea than in the Philippines.

After the Chon Du Hwan group took over, "inducement of foreign capital" was defined as a major economic policy to accelerate the militarization of the economy. But today south Korea tops the world's list in the per capita amount of foreign debts.

In south Korea, enterprises in general, to say nothing of banking firms, go bankrupt in groups under the impact of the banking crisis and financial difficulties caused by the fabulous foreign debts and the number of the unemployed is on the steady increase.

Key to Victory Up to Popular Masses

Setting a correct target of their struggle, the south Korean people are strongly demanding the "overthrow of the military dictatorship" and "the change of the fascist 'constitution'" and are closing their fighting ranks organizationally day after day, loudly shouting "drive away the Americans who back the military dictators".

The day will surely come when the colonial fascist dictatorship of the U.S. and its stooges will be destroyed and final victory be won in south Korea by the united strength of the people as victory was achieved by the strong action of resistance forces in the Philippines.

The day is not far off when the second Philippine incident will occur in south Korea.

The Chon Du Hwan junta must immediately step down as demanded by the south Korean people, conscious that with no amount of attempts can they hold in check the powerful flow of history toward independence and democracy.

The United States must no more encourage the puppets, clearly realizing that it can no more save Chon Du Hwan from destruction than it could the Philippine dictator Marcos, and must quit south Korea at once, taking along nuclear and other aggressive weapons.

We express the belief that the governments, political parties, organizations and peoples of all the peace-loving countries of the world will continue to express firm solidarity with the south Korean people in their just struggle for independence, democracy and reunification.

(Continued from page 1)

South Korea has become a most dangerous hotbed of nuclear war. If a nuclear war broke out on the Korean Peninsula it would easily expand into a global thermonuclear war. Therefore it is an urgent question in defending peace in Asia and the world to withdraw U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea and turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear free, peace zone.

The Korean people will fight staunchly to achieve peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and defend peace and security in the world by firmly uniting with the peace-loving people all over the world.

(Continued from page 1)

The KCNA denounced the armed attack of south Korean navy warships as "an unpardonable military provocation against us and a reckless play with fire aimed to heighten the tension and lead the situation to the brink of war in Korea."

Now, south Korea says that the boat was a "spy boat," which "attempted landing in order to cause confusion in the internal situation of south Korea."

The statement said the argument "is a sophism of those with a guilty conscience."

South Korea is now in a serious political confusion. Students demonstrate every day. South Koreans from various social strata take to the streets, demanding an earlier constitutional reform.

In the past, Seoul has sought a way out of crisis in threatening the people and aggravating the north-south confrontation under the deceptive slogan of "threat of north Korea."

"...the south Korean puppets attempt to enlist sympathy at home and abroad by causing a shocking incident and giving semblance of 'southward invasion' to the 'fiction of southward invasion' which no one believes," said the KCNA statement.

(Continued from page 1)

senior of the political science department at Seoul National University, later died in hospital.

Another student was identified as Kim Se Jin from the micro-biology department of the same school.

They were among 400 students who charged into the street, protesting over the week-long frontline military drill assignment which was scheduled for April 28.

They chanted various anti-government slogans, arguing that the exercise was calculated to turn Koreans into mercenaries of the United States.

Other slogans hear included "Dictatorial rule should go, and so must the U.S. forces."

About 300 of them were led away in police buses.

After the demonstration was broken up, about 1,500 students, upon hearing about the suicide attempts, gathered on the campus of the university, and later in the day staged a new protest with slogans such as "Yankee, go home!"

Such anti-military drill slogans appeared for the first time three weeks ago in a list of students' grievances, when some 500 university students held out in buildings of Sung Kyun Kwan University.

The south Korean prosecution authorities, taking a tougher stance against students, were reported to have decided to apply the harsh national security law, which could sentence them to death, in handling core members of such campus protests.

The national-circulation Japanese daily Mainichi Shimbun in its April 29 editorial, said, "South Korean student movements have taken over the tradition since 'April 19 Uprising' which toppled the Syngman Rhee regime and enlisted support from many people. By and large, students' movements may criticize contradict social phenomena. We hope the authorities remain composed and give themselves latitude in lending an ear to their voices."

Meanwhile, separately, in Suwon, 35 miles south of Seoul, about 300 students of the SNU's agriculture college seized control of lecture rooms on the same day.

They hung a banner calling military training "a mercenary education for U.S. imperialists."

Only about 100 out of 400 students who were originally obliged to enter the camp obeyed the order after the school authorities urged them to follow the government decision.

The same day's student protest included an attempted takeover of the SNU's medical college library in the compound of the school's hospital.

Twenty-seven of the student protesters attempted to charge their way into the facility with various protest articles, including leaflets and placards.

In this protest, 123 students, comprising 106 SNU students were caught by police during street checks near the hospital.

Of the SNU students, 81 were sophomores who were assigned to join military training for six days.

According to south Korean police sources, the sit-in was drawn up by a student committee opposed to the drill and attempts to use the Korean Peninsula as a U.S. nuclear base.

Student demonstrations have not been limited to the SNU campuses, but have spread out to eleven other universities.

Over 9,700 protesters were involved.

Approximately 1,000 collegians gathered at Yonsei University, angered by the self-immolation attempts by the two SNU students.

About 500 students at Korea University also staged a demonstration opposing front-line training at military camps near the Demilitarized Zone which has divided the Korean nation for more than 40 years.

Some 700 students of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies and Dongkuk University were involved in similar protests.

The Dongkuk students said they would boycott various festivals scheduled for May 7 in celebration of the school's 80th birthday, apparently motivated by the self-immolation of the two students.

Protests of this kind went on in several schools on consecutive days, where more high-spirited students took part.

On the SNU campus, around 3,000 students gathered on April 29.

Student leaders declared that they would struggle against American imperialism and fascism.

The participants prayed for three minutes for the two students who attempted to immolate themselves the previous day.

Kim Shi Yong, a senior who heads the SNU student council, said that their self-immolation should not be fruitless.

At the rally, the students decided to boycott classes for an indefinite period, and then about 200 of them began a sit-down protest.

About 1,500 students rallied at the Yonsei University campus from such major institutions as Seoul National, Ewha Women's and Sung Kyun Kwan universities to inaugurate an intercollegiate body to struggle against foreign imperialists and fascist military dictatorship.

After the rally, a violent demonstration erupted, denouncing the south Korean regime and the United States.

Bands of students raced across the campus in western Seoul, battling an estimated 600 police who were firing tear-gas.

The battle lasted for about 3 hours.

They shouted, "Boycott the Olympic Games (which are) adding foreign debts," and chanted many anti-American, anti-Chon slogans.

Some 180 students, who came to attend the rally from the other universities, were taken away by police.

Meanwhile, on May 2, rallies and violent demonstrations flared up at 24 campuses across south Korea with some 8,000 students attending, calling for a boycott of classes.

In Seoul National University, demonstrators tried their protests to the streets and retaliated by hurling stones and petrol bombs against tear-gas firing riot police.

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